

the catastrophe which has recently befallen the banks—a catastrophe brought on them by their own friends; but ordained and overruled by kind Providence, as the means of opening the eyes of the people, alarming them at their perilous condition, and preparing them with more earnestness and resolution to enter into the coming battle.

The monied oligarchy having succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations, and overflowing with the ideal wealth poured into their laps by the credit and resources of the Government, became more avaricious than ever; and, in endeavouring to divide more equally among themselves the spoils of victory, overacted their parts; brought a great calamity upon the country; exposed the unsoundness of their doctrines, and the hollowness of that imaginary prosperity with which they had cheated and deluded the people. No proposition in political economy can be clearer than this: that the act of June, 1836, was the immediate and prime cause of the calamities which subsequently befel the banks in 1837. A few plain principles in connection with the history of these transactions will place the proposition beyond controversy.

Currency, like water, is always seeking its level—tending perpetually to a common centre. As the little rivulets that bubble up among the hills flow into each other, increasing and expanding as they go onward, until they pour their tributary streams into the great ocean of waters, so does currency in like manner, originating in small quantities in the remote and interior sections of the country, flow onward, increasing as it advances, until it finally falls into the great currents which are perpetually revolving around the emporiums of trade and commerce. Where all the agricultural productions of the country are accumulated, or their values exchanged for the manufactured articles and imported goods that may be consumed, there the greatest quantity of currency is needed, not only as a standard of value, but as the means of regulating the exchanges, and of liquidating the numerous balances which daily occur in every transaction. Hence a circulating medium is required in very small proportions in the interior of the country. It is always tending towards the great mart of trade; and any attempt to disturb this uniform course would be as destructive in its consequences as a violation committed on the laws of physical nature.

An attempt to force water up stream would not be more disastrous than a similar attempt to force the currency backward in its channels. The soundest circulating medium and credit, based on the actual capital and productions of the country, when turned aside from their natural course, and disturbed in their accustomed revolution through the emporiums of trade, would, from the very laws that govern them, fall into irregularities and embarrassment. How much more necessarily must those consequences have followed the actual condition of those two main springs of national prosperity at the time of the act under consideration! In June, 1836, some twenty five or thirty banks had in their possession, on deposit, more than thirty three millions of public funds. This money, and private deposits, and their own capital, together with their credit, so far as it could be extended, were all loaned out to individuals and companies engaged in speculations in public lands, private lands, lots, improvements, stocks—on enterprises doubtful in their character, and depending on remote contingencies for a profitable return of the investment; so that the banks, in case of an emergency, contrary to the laws of sound banking, could scarcely command a dollar of their resources. All the other banks in the Union followed their example. Public officers also loaned out the funds in their possession, or employed them in their own private speculations. They could not perceive why that privilege should be allowed the banks and not to themselves. The only expectation the banks had of finally returning the public funds was founded on a fortunate result of the speculations in which their debtors were engaged, and on their own nominal and spurious capital. The public officers had their own private fortunes, the fortunes of their securities, and in like manner the fortunate results of the speculations in which they or their borrowers had engaged. And if the same rigid exactions were made of the one as of the other, the chances are in favor of the public officer, that he would pay a larger per cent. than the banks, on the public funds in their possession. At any rate, it is very natural that he should think so. And as there was no rule of justice by which the bank monopolies should enjoy such advantages over the individual; and as there was no law prohibiting him from using the public funds, he followed the example that had been set him; and, along with all the rest of the world, plunged into every kind of speculation. A universal system of credit, from the reckless man of enterprise down to the day laborer, was created on the facilities furnished by the banks. And they thought themselves enabled to do so, in consequence of their connection with the Government, and their possession of the national resources.—Every body was dealing on the credit of the banks and the banks on the credit of the Government. It is obvious, therefore, that the very existence of this gossamer work depended on an undisturbed continuance of the existing relations between the parties. But many of the Banking interest were not contented with the existing state of things. A few only of the fraternity enjoyed a monopoly that was designed for the whole. "We should never have joined," said they, "in a crusade against the Bank of the United States, could we have anticipated such results. We cannot be satisfied with anything less than an equal distribution of the spoils." An equal distribution was, therefore, agreed upon.

An act was passed, requiring "that at least one (deposit) bank shall be selected in each State and Territory; and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not suffer to remain in any deposit bank an amount of public moneys more than equal to three-fourths of the amount of its capital stock actually paid in; the Secretary was also required to see that the banks kept in their vaults such an amount of specie as shall be, in his opinion, necessary to render the said banks safe depositories of the public moneys."

The operation of such provisions, which were intended, in the language of the act, "for purposes of equalization," must be obvious to the commonest observer. To take the funds out of the national channels of trade, where they had been accumulated, and distribute them among eight-and-twenty States and Territories; to compel the banks to divide some forty millions of money among three-times the number of depositories; and to force them to check and draft on each other for the amount of specie that might be considered safe by the Secretary of the Treasury, were operations of such severity as to test the strength of the soundest institutions, and to derange the best condition of the currency. If the mere transfer of three or four millions, from the Bank of the United States to other depositories on the opposite side of the street, was sufficient to produce the panic, the distress, and the disasters of 1834, how much more ruinous must have been the consequences of the law now under consideration? Out of their own mouths, therefore, we condemn them. But this was not all. The banks had to go thro' the ordeal, above described, from June to January, 1837. After that period they were required, within the space of nine months, to distribute thirty-seven millions of dollars among all the States of the Union; and, within two-thirds of that time, they actually distributed twenty-eight millions. This vast sum, which had been loaned to individuals, and had found its way into all the channels and ramifications of trade, was now suddenly to be withdrawn and scattered to the four winds.—This fund, so far as it might be used as a means of adjusting the delicate relations between the banks and their numerous debtors, which it had been mainly used in creating, was to be totally annihilated. Indeed, annihilation, a bonfire of the paper, or a sinking of them in the ocean, would have been much better for the banks than the operation actually required. Boston, for example, was made to throw back into Maine, New Hampshire, and other places that trade with her, those funds which had accumulated there in the usual course of trade; she was required to create a debt against herself, and subject herself to drafts, and that for specie too, from regions which, in the natural course of business, ought to be indebted to her. In this way, contrary to every known law of currency, New York city alone was required to scatter thirteen millions, or more, into Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. But, notwithstanding that ruin was the inevitable consequence of so radical and disorganizing a law; and though the banks were forewarned to prepare for its operations, yet, taken as a whole, they never made any preparations, took no precautions whatsoever to arrest the evils or to blunt the force of the shock that was coming upon them. Instead of reducing their business, as prudence, honesty, and a just regard to the welfare of the country would have required, they increased their operations, and their issues, were actually greater in the spring of 1837, just before the suspension, than they were in the autumn preceding. While the laws of currency were totally deranged, and all the channels of business were billowing up from their deep foundations, the banks crowded all canvass, and madly pressed forward as though they were sailing on the bosom of a summer's sea, fanned by the breath of zephyrs.

How the monied oligarchy could have ever framed such a law, in the first instance—for they were alone concerned in it, with the exception of a few deluded friends of the people, who had been deceived by their doctrines—has always been a matter of astonishment to us. We never could account for them but on one principle, that whom God designs to destroy, he first makes mad—*quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*. Believing that he had designed to save our Republic, as an example and a guide to the world, we fondly trusted that he was about to adopt their own chosen means as the instrument to crush the enemy which had been cherished in its bosom, and to frighten away the vultures that had been feeding on its vitals. We had no commiseration, therefore, for the monied oligarchy, when, in 1837, they brought on themselves a train of calamities. And yet, indeed, they needed no commiseration. They had entire control over the legislation of the country, and knew very well how to use it in such a way as to cast all the burthens of their own folly and madness on the shoulders of the people. Had they not been conscious of their power, they never would have exercised, as they did, the high prerogatives of sovereignty.

Some eight or nine hundred banks, having in their possession the currency of the country, resolved, by the common impulse and sympathy of interest, and with a simultaneous movement, to depreciate that currency—to debase it, in some instances, ten, some twenty, and some thirty per cent. below the constitutional standard of value. This high-handed act of usurpation and tyranny was no sooner committed than the State Legislatures were assembled to sanction and justify it. If penalties and forfeitures were to be incurred for this outrage on the rights of the people, or if any restrictions had been imposed on the operations of the banks in any of the States, those were the places in which the Legislatures met to suspend the penalties and forfeitures, remove the restrictions, make depreciated irredeemable bank paper a legal tender; to extend it through all the channels of trade; by adopting it in the minutest fractions of currency; to magnify the necessities which were beyond the control of the banks, and had forced them into their present position; and to praise their magnanimity and forbearance in shaming, and not crushing, the people.—Good citizens of the United States, pause here for one moment, and reflect on the brief history of one year, extending from June, 1836, to June, 1837. Consider the dangers and fatal precedent of distributing the surplus revenues among the States, as a means of corruption, a basis for increased banking, and a rich boon to be scrambled after by the wild schemes of internal improvement. Consider how the public funds were scattered among the States and Territories, not with a regard to their safe-keeping and disbursement, but solely with regard to the avaricious demand of the banks. Consider the bold and reckless

career of those institutions, in the midst of known and acknowledged dangers. Consider, when those dangers could no longer be avoided, with what perfect unanimity they resolved to defy all laws and penalties, violate their faith and obligations to the country, and rely on their own omnipotence for protection and justification. And consider, above all, the unanimous voice with which your representatives resolved to accept the proffered bribe; and with what alacrity they came together to praise, justify, and sustain all the subsequent acts of bank usurpation. Can any man reflect seriously on these things and be not satisfied that all power has departed from the people, and is lodged in the hands of a monied oligarchy? Then would he not be convinced, though one rose from the dead.

[Conclusion next week.]

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

Tarborough, 12th June, 1839.  
 Mr. HOUSTON:—I find it difficult in these days, to say or do any thing without being misunderstood or misrepresented. To avoid that in the use of the terms, *Federal* and *Republican* parties, I will merely remark, that early in my life, these were the distinguishing names of the two great political parties which divided the country. These parties commenced during the administration of General Washington. Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury, and Thomas Jefferson Secretary of State. The two Secretaries were divided in opinion on the subject of a national (or United States) Bank, and being consulted on the subject by the President, gave different opinions—Hamilton for the Bank—Jefferson against it. Mr. Hamilton has been understood as the founder of the *Federal* party, Jefferson of the *Republican*—the one (the *Federal*) party indulging in great latitude in construing the constitution; the other (the *Republican*) construing that instrument more strictly. This did then and does now constitute the principal characteristic difference between the two parties. I therefore, consider that the same principles, have existed and do now exist, essentially the same. There are, however, occasional instances, in both parties, of individual members who do not go the whole length in principle or opinion with their respective parties. I have not been in the habit of indulging in any of the nicknames of parties used in the present day; nor do I intend to use them. I recognise no such parties: I hear of them, but do not know them. Further: I do not use the term, *Federalist* as a term of reproach, but to designate the party to which I consider it applicable by long use, as contra-distinguished from its opposite *Republican*. This course I shall continue to pursue.

THOMAS H. HALL.

The *Federal* Battle-ry Revised.—The N. Y. Eve. Star, Mr. Clay's organ in the city of New-York, publishes a communication, with warm approval, which says:  
 "We must have a National Bank. Stifle the matter as we will; indulge our party notions as we will; to this course we must come, if we have any regard for the good of the whole country."

FROM THE N. Y. EVE. STAR.

Near to June 13, from Liverpool.—The constant toil of the Editor of a daily paper renders not only his waking but his sleeping hours available. Last night falling asleep in a search for materials for the next day's Star, owing to the death of news at home and abroad, we dreamt that the steam ship had arrived, bringing intelligence to the 13th inst., that as we passed through Wall street we discovered upon the countenances of all a degree of contentment and placidity which we have not observed for a long time. We will not say it was the exhibition of unusual pleasure—it seemed to indicate that the final catastrophe in trade had been at length developed—that it was neither ruinous in its consequences, nor, upon the whole, unfavorable to the great interests of the country—that the Bank of England, the great money regulator of Europe, had again filled her coffers with coin and bullion to an extent which caused them to feel confident and secure; in a word, upwards of one million sterling had been added since our last advices—that cotton had fallen about one penny a pound, but that at that rate the article was brisk of sale, and rapidly entering into active consumption—that the political difficulties in France had been partially removed by the sagacity and address of Louis Philippe, and that trade on the continent was reviving; upon the whole it appeared to us that our people were satisfied—that those who had not gone too far in speculation would be able to retreat without absolute ruin—that our ships were again in preparation for profitable employment—in dreaming you know time passes rapidly over,—that the cotton bags were rolling out of our warehouses, where they had been collected to an unusual extent—that our own money market became forthwith relieved—that men walked brisker, talked faster, and looked more gay and lively.

This was only a dream; yet sometimes we become superstitious, and give to dreams the character of prophecy. Let us wait and see how far the result may prove confirmatory in this case.

In the vagaries of the mind we found ourselves on "Change, in London, amidst all the congregated bustle of that mighty metropolis. We met several of our old companions and friends there—among others, that man who, whether he plays Banker or Lawyer, attracts attention for his skill and capacity. Mr. Jaudon also passed; his hair appeared a little more silvery than when we last saw him. A little further on, and our attention was pointed to several individuals who were exhibiting for sale American Stocks and Bonds, which we at once recognized from the beauty of their execution and the fineness of the paper. We asked one of our old friends, conversant with all these affairs, what was thought of these agents and their securities on the London "Change? He answered, "Do you take us for fools? Do you suppose that we do not know that there are within the limits of Illinois, alone, greater sources of wealth than are to be found in this rich and populous island? Do you suppose that we do not know that the Val-

ley of the Mississippi is capable of sustaining a greater population than all Europe, and that the progress of commerce and emigration is not gradually but rapidly transferring large portions of the wealth of the Eastern to the Western Continent? We know all this, but your agents are like young men in trade, anxious to effect negotiations, and to part with sound securities at depreciated prices: it is our harvest now. Your rage for speculation and immediate improvement carries your wants beyond your means, and we must make hay while the sun shines." Laughingly he continued, "Do you suppose that in cashing these securities, you are borrowing only gold? No, not so—you are borrowing only British credit, and we are making you pay for it. Why, the amount of gold which you obtain in all these transactions, is not equal to the gilding upon our new Synagogue. We allow you to value upon us, but we pay the draft in your own property. "Now is it not strange," said he, "that John Bull, laboring under a national debt of eight hundred millions sterling, created by wars, and not in making improvements in the country—paying as we do, an annual interest almost double our amount of bullion—should still be considered the great fund-holder of the world—indeed, by the discreet, and at the same time wide-spread use of our credit, we make the great commercial world pay the interest on our national debt, and at the same time fill the pockets of our bankers, manufacturers and merchants. They say the Yankees are cunning. I have never been able to discover it, with the immense resources which they have with an amount of agricultural product, unequalled in the history of the world, they yet have not learnt to build up a system of credit upon their own property, sufficient to answer their own purpose of trade. When I use the term *Yankees*, I include the whole United States—and yet the Southern planter, who ships annually in cotton alone nearly twenty-five millions sterling, is begging for British credit, while he suffers his bonds and stocks to be blown upon and disgraced in our markets.—Why does he not go home and say to his own government, organize a system of credit such as we possess, except better secured. He might then snap his fingers at the great bankers in London and Paris, and tell them if they want good securities to carry on their trade with the world, they can find them in the United States of America! At this moment the bell rung, the crowd dispersed, and we awoke.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

H. L. Holmes.—Curiosity has been on tiptoe, waiting with a breathless anxiety the long deferred publication of the Whig meeting, held in Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 25th of May, and which, from some cause, has been kept back until the Republican party held their meeting at the same place, on the 13th inst. Now, what produced this strange movement of the Federal party, why so long from the 25th, until the 13th, keep back their proceedings? the cause, sir, has been variously conjectured, and given rise to much diversity of sentiment, before the proceedings made their appearance; since which, there is but one opinion, and that is they wished to conceal from the Democratic party (in convention assembled) the fact, that they still deferred, still dreaded the consequences of coupling Mr. Clay with the Hon. Edmund Deberry; they knew, and well knew, that their opponents would have opposed their double course, and that the farmers of the district, would rally from the barren islands of Robeson, to the hills of Montgomery against their candidate.

As a proof of this, I charge home upon them the fact (which if not true, I call on them to say so,) that when they first commenced their deliberations, they actually passed a resolution approving Mr. Clay and the Harrisburg convention, and also agreed to send on a delegate with positive instructions that he should vote for Mr. Clay. But that on reflection, and more mature deliberation, they actually expunged said resolution, assigning as a reason, that they were not authorized to fix, on a candidate for the Presidency, and recommended an adjourned meeting in September for that purpose.

Should not this double dealing, and huckstering policy be of itself sufficient to excite enquiry among the farmers of the district, is it not enough to produce conviction that a deep game is about being played upon them, and that their interests may possibly be sacrificed to a political dynasty, who would move ("heaven and earth") to break down the present Administration. What, Mr. Editor, not authorized to unite on Mr. Clay? when Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Montgomery and Cumberland counties, to say nothing of Moore, all—all recommended Mr. Clay, and that too, in the very meeting which appointed these same delegates? Not authorized away with such hypocritical cant, such a flimsy, paltry, subterfuge, they could not have been ignorant of the fact, that their powers were plenary and full, their intelligence flatter gives their excuse the contradiction, and forces the conviction that other motives were the predominant ones, that they knew that Mr. Clay was odious and highly objectionable to the farmers of the South, on account of his high tariff and internal improvement notions, and therefore they thought it most prudent not to come out with him until after the election of Congress is over, until they had more time to gull the people.

I do not wish to be understood, Mr. Editor, as saying that those gentlemen violated their instructions, on the contrary I have maintained that their powers were plenary and full, and so far from violating, they have as skillful diplomatists fulfilled their instructions to the letter, for, sir, you will recollect that the object of their meeting, (as announced) was to "take such steps" as would "best promote" the re-election of Mr. Deberry; they were therefore politicians of too much sagacity not to know, that by identifying Mr. Deberry with Mr. Clay, it would be a hopeless career for the Federal candidate, and would insure the election of W. A.

Morris, thus you see they have acted up "to the letter."

That I am justified in the conclusions at which I have arrived, let us for a moment look at these long delayed resolutions, they "recommend to the counties in the district, who have not already acted on this subject, to hold primary meetings for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of sending a delegate to Harrisburg, and that selection be made of a suitable individual to represent this district, at an adjourned meeting of this body, on Tuesday of Richmond County Court, in July next," but they do not say one word, for whom this individual will vote, or who will be their candidate, but they do say "that this convention adjourn to meet again on Wednesday of Richmond Superior Court, in September next." What, I ask, is this meeting in September for? it cannot be to "take steps to promote" Mr. Deberry's re-election, will be over. What then, is it for, but to fix on Mr. Clay, Mr. Harrison or Mr. Webster, as the candidate of the Federal party, and of course as the gentleman for whom Mr. Deberry will vote, in case the election is made (as it certainly will be), by the House of Representatives. I say, it is high time for the planters to take care of themselves, and as one of them, and one of the constituents of Mr. Deberry, I call on him to come out on this subject, and let us know how he will vote, his constituents have the right to know his sentiments, and I hope he will have the candor to act openly.

A REPUBLICAN PLANTER.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor:—It was the language, if I mistake not, of the excellent Bishop Horne, that "in times when erroneous and anxious tenets are diffused, all men should embrace some opportunity to bear their testimony against them." These remarks, emanating from the lips of a distinguished and eminent pious divine of the last century, and spoken in reference to the then state of the church, and of that lethargic inactivity which hung like a "night-mare" on its supporters and devotees, when assailed by the shafts of infidelity, are none the less applicable to the present political condition of our beloved country. At no time since our Federal organization, have we witnessed principles more at war with the republican institutions of the country, so unblushingly advanced and recklessly maintained than we now do, in the untiring efforts of those who are attempting to weaken the confidence of the great body of the people, in the leading measures of the present administration. Principles which, if acted upon, to must, sooner or later, change one of the best governments on earth (which is already exemplified in making life easy and a people prosperous and happy) into one of the worst, which has no fixed rule of action, but which claims to itself the right of doing whatever an interested majority may say furthers the "general welfare."

Impressed therefore with the force and truth of the above statement, I propose (with your leave, Mr. Editor) to call the attention of the voters of this Congressional district, to an impartial exhibition of the distinctive features of the Republican party, as contradistinguished from the political sentiments of their opponents, the Federal party. In placing the two parties in juxtaposition, I will (if I know myself) "naught extenuate or ought set down in malice"—for I hold him equally guilty who would either suggest a falsehood or suppress the truth; and however difficult it may be to divest one's self of prejudice, produced by the force of circumstances around him, and unshackled by party trammels, to rise superior to the tribe of infallible doctors—the *quærens irritable vatium*. Yet I trust, for the credit of poor human nature, that it may be done—that there are some who can and will throw off party harness, and have the independence to trace political truth wherever it may lead them; and when found, will embrace it, "whether on christian or on heathen land." Without this disposition, both professed and acted on, both by those who write and those who read, all attempts at political or other advancement would be unavailing, and man would as consequently fall from his "high estate" as that effect will follow cause, and degenerate into the passive instrument of the designing demagogue—a mere "automaton"—a tool, possessed of no rational volition. I repeat, therefore, Mr. Editor, that I should deem any thing, in the way, either of a "suggestion falsi" or a "suppression veri," on so momentous a question, in the highest degree, reprehensible; and, therefore, for what I may say or advance, I hold myself responsible to, and invite the strictest scrutiny of those gentlemen who differ from me.

The errors of most men may be traced to a listless vacuity of mind—to a kind of sluggish inactivity—which makes the dupes of designing men. Hence those things which are the more prominent, and which require but little mental exertion, are more readily received than those which depend for their truth, upon a process somewhat complex, and seemingly difficult of examination. So long then as men will suffer themselves dictated to by those political demagogues who infest our district, and remain passive on their backs and suck in political pap—so long as they will not take the trouble to examine and to think for themselves, on subjects of the greatest importance, both to themselves and to their posterity, so long will they be the "slaves of authority," and in the end become the victims of those who flatter them the most.

Ours is a government professing to be republican in its character; and for its support, rests on the popular will. It being therefore of this description, I would respectfully ask, what constitutes its great excellency, and what those striking criteria which distinguish it from, and make it rise superior to all other forms of government? It cannot be because those sages and patriots who formed it were possessed of more wisdom and love of country than all who had gone before them. No, however we revere their names, and admire their wisdom, and justly pride ourselves on having descended from such an ancestry, it consists not in this, but has, if possible, a more exalted origin; it flows more from the heart than the head, and consists solely in

our having a written Constitution, which proclaims "general equality." This is its distinguishing trait, and this is the fundamental principle of republicanism and of liberty; and this, too, is the basis on which our fathers intended the government should rest.

As a corollary or a conclusion drawn from these premises, it follows that taxes should not be imposed, but such as rest on the same basis; and that whenever they are imposed, directly or by indirection, they are a violation of the federal compact, unjust in their bearing, and at war with this fundamental principle.

I shall attempt, therefore, to offer some reflections to prove that, in the present struggle between the friends and the opponents of this Administration, that the former hold those republican doctrines of "equality" which our fathers held—that it is to the predominance of those doctrines, that our country is indebted for those rapid strides which she has made in a national point of view, and to which she is now indebted for the unexampled prosperity of our country, while the latter are seeking, by indirection, to build up a splendid national government, which in its operation must enrich the few, at the expense of the many; and by stripping the States of their reserved rights, must end either in consolidation or disunion.

A FARMER'S SON.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Holmes:—Sir, the present is a time of high political excitement in our beloved country, and every man who is aspiring to office, should come out openly and show his hand, so that the people may be enabled to vote understandingly. Mr. Deberry, as I am informed, has declared his preference for Henry Clay, to fill the next Presidential chair, but will support the nominee of the Harrisburg Convention. Now, my wish is, and I think in all fairness, as a voter of the District, I have a right to ask Mr. Deberry, in the event that the proposed Harrisburg Convention should nominate Webster, or Harrison, will he support either in preference to Mr. Van Buren? If so, the people, the freemen of the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina, ought to know it. It has been the practice of the Whigs, to divide and shuffe and resort to every means to triumph in the elections, not only in North Carolina, but elsewhere. And as a proof of this, I would just bring to notice the conduct of this self styled Whig party, in the last Presidential contest. In North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, and some other States, they refused to form a ticket, or vote for either Harrison or Webster, both candidates of the Whig party. But united their support on Judge White, a uniform friend of President Jackson. Now what was the object in view. Is any man so ignorant as to believe that they wanted to elect White? No, the object was not to elect him; but to divide the Jackson party, so as to prevent the election by the people, and throw it into the House of Representatives. The result was to a considerable extent, to divide the party, but not sufficiently so to accomplish their object. For "the sober second thought" of a large portion of the American people, enabled them to see the game that was playing, by these innocent Whigs. They saw that White was only a tool to divide the original republican party: He professing to be a republican, would of course be enabled to rally a great many republicans, who could, consistently with their former principles, support him. They had tried to succeed by electing John Q. Adams, one of the leaders of the Federal party in the United States, in this they failed, they then tried Henry Clay, they failed in this also, and to accomplish their object they bethought themselves of the old adage "united we stand, divided we fall," they set to work, and brought out poor "honest Judge White." The man that had been so often denounced and abused by these self styled Whigs, for his political course in Congress, and used him as a plant tool; poor man, he was weak enough to submit himself to be used for such a foul purpose, but it would not do. I would just stop to enquire where he is now? We scarcely see his name mentioned, even in the Congressional proceedings, although he is a member of the Senate. I have every reason to believe, if we judged the future from the past, that this much talked of Harrisburg convention, is a mere humbug to deceive the people, and keep them in suspense until the elections are all over in the different States; and then, if it is ascertained that they have a majority in the House of Representatives, the republicans need not be surprised to see a number of candidates in the field, of the good and true Whig creed. And it may be, they may find some man of pretended republican family, as was Judge White, who they can make a tool of for party purposes, so as to divide the republicans, and by that means, prevent the people from electing their own President. But as Harrison and Webster, are the only candidates spoken of at this time, the people should know whether Mr. Deberry (if the election should devolve on the House) would give either of them his support (in case Mr. Clay should not be nominated) in preference to Mr. Van Buren. I shall pause for an answer.

REPUBLICAN.

Richmond County, June 19th, 1839.

Dividend.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year ending the 30th inst.—payable on or after Monday the 8th July.—Wilmington Ad.

About 250 bales cotton yarn and goods, have been shipped from this port for the north within the past ten days, from North Carolina factories.—1b.

Simultaneous Meetings of Chartists.—These are to be held all over the kingdom, and to resolve whether they will withdraw all their deposits from Savings Banks, appoint a month of cessation of labor, to prepare the millions for their political emancipation, &c.; agree to trade with none but Chartists, &c.; and then the Convention of July 1st, is to carry these decisions into execution.

The young Czar of Russia is delighted with his brilliant reception in England, and does not leave till after the Ascott races.